## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About

Their Old Campaigns.

6th Me. Reminiscences. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "The Boy Bpy" offers many texts in his very interesting parrative, one of which "strikes me all over st once": "A few of the Sixth Corps charged up Marye's Hights in as gallant a manner as Pickett's men did at Gettysburg, though no one over hears of it."

I have before me a letter written in camp, May 2, 1863, by Capt. R. W. Furlong, Co. D. narrates the rough work of those days at Fredericksburg and Salem Church.

He says at Marye's Hights several regiments of the Light Brigade were in line with the 6th Me., prepared for the charge, and Col. Burnham advanced his forces to the front of the position, sending out a portion of the 5th Wis, as skir-

At the order "forward," they charged upon the hights in the face of the terrible cannonade It took about three minutes to gain the hights, those surviving never wavering, but advancing with cheers and yells, they scaled the stone wall, clambered up the bank and rushed upon the rebol gunners, to their great astonishment and dismay, before they could realize who had

The 6th Me. boys were the first to enter the embrasures, Lieut.-Col, Harris and Capt. Furlong being the first to lay hands upon the guns, which they mounted and gave three cheers for the Stars and Stripes. The guns thus captured were those of the already famous Washington Artillery, said to be the best battery in the enemy's service.

Another of the many "little skirmishes" of the ever-active Light Brigade of the Sixth Corps is narrated by Capt. Furlong in a letter from the field, July 13, 1863, and this is the distinct property of the 6th Me., which I deem it necessary to state as a clear claim. Capt. Furlong writes: "While the Sixth Corps was pursuing the retreating enemy from Gettysburg on July 12, advancing along the Hagerstown pike, with skirmishers out within rifle range of the enemy's, at 4 p. m. I was ordered to take my company out and go through the skirmish-line, make a sally on the enemy's line, and bag some of them if I could. It seemed like sending us into eternity, but away we started, dashing through our lines; a little in a sort of line of battle. It was very hot and my men were terribly exhausted, but they went into the fight with fixed bayonets and with one of the almightiest yells you ever heard. We dashed right and left amongst the enemy, and brought off 37 men and a Captain and Lieutenant as prisoners, after inflicting about the same number of casualties in the sudden assault. Upon our return the General called | given. Comrades, let us all thank Phil Sheriand success of my company's exploit."

1863, at which time the 6th Me. carried at the been much criticized, but it stands all test that the 6th Me. alone drove all the enemy out, and held the works for a distinct space of time before any other regiment arrived to their support.-H. E. MATHEWS, 803 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Rebel Prisoners of War.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent number of The NATIONAL TRIBUNE I read a letter from Comrade David Oglevie, of Co. I, 88th Ohio, giving a short sketch of the treatment of rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, O. At the breaking out of the war in 1861, the 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th Ohio were organized at Camp Chase. If I am wrong, some comrade will correct me. The regiments built the barracks in which they were quartered In the Fall of 1863 a part of the command that I belonged to, a battalion of the 7th V. R. C., was sent to Camp Chase to guard one of the prisons. When those prisons were built I could not say. One of these prisons was built on the ground formerly occupied by the 25th Ohio. The other prison was back of the officers' quarters that had been used by the 23d Ohio, and nearest to Columbus. The barracks the rebels occupied were as good as ours; their eracker-line was the same as we had, and some times I thought a little better; but, then, we were "Condemned Yanks"-that is, we were unfit for field service and could be used to guard Johnnies, while abler men could go to the front, like the 88th Ohio, and fight their country's battles. I saw one Johnny punished while at Camp Chase. I was Sergeant of the guard at the time. I took a file of men and brought Mr. Johnny out, and the Provost-Marshal administered the medicine. It was quite a severe attack of indisposition and required harsh remedies, and resulted in a complete cure. One of the guards (a "Condemned Yank") did a little shooting after taps one night, and, if I remember, there was one poor fellow less. As to the merits of the shooting, the officers can settle that between themselves, as the guard obeyed orders. After all, that was nothing in comparison to what our boys had to suffer in the hell-holes of the South. Comrade Oglevio's sketch of the treatment of the prisoners is correct in the main. I was at Wilmington, N. C., when our boys were sent into our lines for us to take care of, and right glad were we to care for them. A more harrowing sight I never saw, and hope I may never see again. Our Government is not dealing justly by those men who were in Southern prisons, and as long as the survivors are left to on our Government. And the saying that Republics are ungrateful comes in full force in connection with all our disabled comrades of the late war. When I see men who staid at home and made their wealth, and who say that the soldiers are getting all they ought to have and more, I feel like asking for my old rifle and 40 rounds of cartridges and do a little shooting on the old score. It cost something to be loval, and with the example set our boys I am afraid that should there be another war patriot-Government affairs, and to that grand paper, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, justice will be done us. If not here, certainly in that grand camp above, where Grant, Garfield, Logan and hosts R. C.; Co. D, 177th Ohio, Reading Mich.

Dyspensia does not get well of itself. Hood's

Sarsaparilla cures the most severe cases.

The 104th Ohio at Franklin. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I wish to make | hanged, etc. a correction, and by so doing render justice to they let him in. At the time and until re- through the head while at dinner. gin, and that it was another Ohio regiment in knows?-C. P. Nash, Co. F. 13th Vt., West great gullies two, three and four feet deep, and stirring up as they will not soon forget." our front that were compelled, as it were, to Brattleboro, Vt. open a gate to let Wagner behind our line. I am truly glad to be able to make the correction, as well as to have what I said about the bravery of certain officers of the 104th who fell to rise no more until the last roll-call, corrob orated by some of their surviving comrades .-W. P. WOLF. Wilmington, O.

G. E. Whitman, Oxford, Neb., has issued a roster of 6,157 names of Illinois soldiers now lous, but now people are beginning to realize residing in Nebraska. Any comrade who that the disease is not incurable. Dr. Pierce's desires a copy can get the same by sending Golden Medical Discovery will cure it, if taken their name and 25 cents.

everywhere. Address L. Prang & Co., Boston, to this. All druggists.

Molineux's Brigade at Cedar Creek.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have enoyed reading the answer from Comrade E. B. Lufkin, of the Ninetcenth Corps, to friend L. T. Griffin, of the Sixth Corps, who, I think, rules of the prison made known to them. of heroic deeds at the battle of Cedar Creek, and my opinion is that if the Sixth or any other | would turn over what money they had they corps had been where the Eighth Corps was should have receipts for it, and that it would that morning, and not better prepared, they | be returned to them whenever they should be would have had to get out of the way in a hur- released or exchanged. If not so turned over, ry. All the credit the Sixth Corps can claim | any money found about them afterward would is mostly due to their position on that day, for they had time to get ready. We had that same Corps, of which we were a part? Our regiment, the 13th Coun., belonging to

Molineux's Brigade, of Grover's Division, was up long before daylight that morning, having received orders the evening before to go out | their Confederate money and ask to have it all reconnoitering that very day, and we were in greenbacks. They were told that that was 6th Me, (who was killed in the later charge at at the time in line ready to march out when the kind they were fighting for, and this was to our left where the Eighth Corps was encamp- | could not complain. ed; that of course changed our program for the day, and our officers only said: "We will stay here now, for there is no use hunting rebels; we will have enough of them after awhile about of their own men by compelling him to here"; and there we stood, somewhat down the | march back and forth with a stick of cordslope of a hill, facing ontward, and could not

coming from that direction over our heads when our Colonel found out that masses of graycoats were already between us and Middletown before we left our works, over which we went, and had to cross Cedar Creek to outflank the rebel troops, as we were completely cut off from the main body. As soon as we could clear their

of running away never entered our minds. We | fiscated had seen worse firing than that, and I know that all day we had clear ground between us and the Johnnies; in fact, I have always said that it was the best square fight we ever had, as we could see each other fairly, and we blazed away into their advancing columns to our hearts' content. We did not retreat all the time, neither. Gen. Molineux, our brigade commander, (now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., I think,) received orders to hold the rebels in check until such time as Sheridan could form his lines and take the offensive. So we staid where we were, and right at this point a shell came very near depriving us of our General. Molineux had been Colonel of the 159th N.Y., and that regiment was next to us on our left; so when we had lain there for some time, it was but natural for him to come and chat with some of his old officers; but he and his staff being on horseback, drew the rebel artillery-fire at once -and didn't that shell make the rails fly? Our company and the right company of the 159th remember it. If any of our old friends of that regiment will read this they will remember handful of 24 men in my company, we charged | the incident and how the rebels handled their artillery ; always up to the front of their lines, firing most of their shots over our heads. The Nineteenth Corps, under the circumstances, did its duty, and we are proud to count Cedar Creek on our flags. Grover's Division did not need any other Corps' help to drive the rebels from behind the stone fence on the hill in its front, when the orders to charge were finally

The next considerable engagement by the completely surprised, and none but good men | ter of a mile from the prison. I may be in point of the bayonet the fort with five guns | For any particular corps to claim any more | from first to last from, say, the Winter of 1861and the rifle-pits occupied by 2,000 of the credit for bravery than another on that day is '62 to 1865, as were made at Andersonville in enemy-over five to one odds-in a terrible all humbug. The battle of Winchester before three or four days. Amusing instances of exhand-to-hand conflict, resulting in a noble vic- and the battle of Fisher's Hill afterwards, hibitions of ignorance were quite frequent. tory. Corp'l Drew's narrative of that fight has | proved well enough the fighting qualities of Corps as being up to the mark, but they should may be their bravery might not have been so much boasted about.

> gained the battle of Cedar Creek alone, I must say that I cannot see it in that light, for I re- | the name of the County. plenished my supply of cartridges for a Sharp's rifle three times during the fight, and every shot went among the rebels in plain sight, until late in the afternoon, when I was hit | "Yes, I know him," said the rebel: "but his myself, and I felt perfectly satisfied to take | County jines mine." my dose, as I had had satisfaction.-PIERRE GENTIEU, Co. B, 13th Conn., Du Pont's Powder Works, Del.

The Blunder at White Oak Swamp,

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been watching your paper for some time to see something about the blunder that happened at White Oak Swamp, Va., during the seven days' retreat from in front of Richmond. Our battery, the 3d N. Y. L. A., known as Mott's celebrated battery, of the Sixth Corps, acting with the rear-guard, was on the tramp all night. We crossed the swamp over a gabion bridge-or, as we termed it in the army, a cordurey bridgejust at daylight, and was assigned a position in a plowed field to cover the engineers in their work of tearing up the bridge. They completed their work and retired, we still holding our original position. We could see rebel cavalry going in and out of a dense woods on the opposite side of the swamp, and which turned out later to be rebel artillery getting in position to give us a surprise, and a right royal surprise it was. In 20 minutes we lost 26 per cent. of our men, 40 horses, all our caissons, and one gun. Some of our men had small pocket spyglasses, and could see that something out of the regular order was going on at the edge of the woods before the rebels opened on us. If our officers had had orders from headquarters to fire ar occasional shot now and then, we would have been better prepared for action; but some of the men were asleep under the guns, some were after water, and others scattered around in different directions. It | wall were also relieved for the night. was estimated that the rebels opened upon us about 50 pieces of artillery at a given signal fire for about half an hour.

If any comrade of our battery, or any other regiment or battery, can explain why we were left in that exposed position with no orders to suffer without aid or help, there will be a stain | gle shot until the rebels commenced firing, I | night they quietly changed cells, John going | time ago I read an account in THE NATIONAL

One of the Locomotive Captors.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: After reading the work called "Capturing a Locomotive," it recalled the following to my mind:

Soon after the war I was employed as an attendant in the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass. While employed in this ism will be at a low cbb. Comrades, if we are | capacity there was a rather tail, slim, darktrue to ourselves, to those who represent us in | complexioned, good-looking man, perhaps 40 years old, admitted as a patient, who claimed to be Robert Buffum.

His insanity was of a peculiar type, in fact a casual observer would fail to detect anything of comrades who have gone before, who suffered | in his conversation to denote insanity; even with us that this country should remain one | some of the attendants in whose charge he was and indivisable and our flag be unsullied - Jos. | placed intimated that it was a shame to confine M. Waldorf, Co. C, 24th Ohio; Co. E, 7th V. such a man in an insane hospital. Yet anyone at all conversant with the insane could easily letect conclusive marks of insanity

While there I almost daily came in contact with him, and he often told me the tale of how he and a few others went into the enemy's a man .- DAVID OGLEVIE, Sergeant, Co. I. 88th country and took a locomotive; how they were Ohio, Harrisonville, Mo, overtaken, incarcerated in a dungeon, many

At the time I was not acquainted with the a regiment whose bravery at the battle of facts, and supposed it to be partially imagina-Franklin, Tenn., has been called in question, tion; but on reading the history of the expeand entirely too much publicity given to it by dition I deem it more than probable that he generating effect in a case of sunstroke," those unacquainted with the facts. I refer to was the Robert Buffum of the adventure. Poor the 104th Ohio. It has generally been under- Buffum! He was in the hospital when I left, stood that the 104th Ohio during the engage- | but I have learned that he was afterward disment was stationed immediately to the left of charged, and that in company with a young the Columbia pike, and that when Gen. Wag- | man who was discharged at the same time he ner was sent out with his two brigades to re- went to the young man's home, somewhere in connoiter, they had orders that when he was New York, where, in revenge for some fancied compelled to fall back behind our lines, that | insult, he shot the father of the young man

cently I had always understood that it was In all probability Robert Buffum's insanity the 104th that occupied that position. Since | was produced by the terrible ordeal through the publication of my last article I received | which he passed, with bloodhounds and starva- from the creek. To those men it was a Godletters from Capt. Taggart and Lieut. Pet- tion, in slave-pens, and with the gallows contitt, both officers of the 104th, stating that stantly before him. He is now, if living, probtheir regiment fought on the left of the cotton- ably an inmate of some lunatic hospital. Who it underminded the tents (so called), plowed

A Horse Who Can Talk! Everybody has heard of a "borse laugh," but who has ever seen an equine gitted with the power of speech? Such an animal would be pronounced a myracle; but so would the telegraph and telephone have been a hundred years ago. Why, even very recently a cure for consumption would have been looked upon as miracuin time. This world-renowned remedy will not make new lungs, but it will restore diseased | and F, 81st N. Y., Fulton, N. Y. Prang's war pictures, just published. Send ones to a healthy state when all other means for 24-page prospectus. Active agents wanted | have failed. Thousands can gratefully testify

they were halted outside the gates and the has everdone the thing in his glorious account These rules were but few, short, and not grievous. The prisoners were informed that if they be confiscated. This generally, though not always, brought the money out. A book was

Camp Chase and the Rebel Prisons.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: When a lot of

'fresh fish" (new prisoners) came into camp

uck ourselves; and should we, then, blow about | kept and a receipt given, showing the amount being braver than the left of the Nineteenth in greenbacks and in Confederate money respectively. When it was returned to them it was the same amount and of the same kind as that taken and receipted for, and often have I seen them shake their heads when offered back Rappahannock Station,) in which he warmly that terrible volley of musketry was heard far the kind they were fighting against, and they the train guards, who were on duty there at

I never knew any punishment inflicted upon any of the prisoners by the camp or prison officials. The prisoners punished one wood on his shoulder and a placard on his see what was going on in our rear. Shots were | back, on which was printed in large letters the word "Thief." Newspapers were not allowed to the prisoners, and the only news they had from the outside world was what they got from the incoming prisoners, or "fresh fish," as they were called. I have had them shake \$15 in greenbacks at me for a single newspaper. This shows that they did not always turn over all flank we faced the enemy again, and the thought | their money, and yet this money was not con-

They were the most sanguine people I ever saw. Whilst their army was giving way inch by inch, as it were, they were always sure they were getting us just where they wanted us; and when they should succeed in getting us away from our support, etc., then they

would give us "Hail Columbia." They had religious services regularly by the Chaplain, but they preferred one of their own kind to preach to them, and a Col. Hawkins, a Tennesseean, preached it to them in its purity. This Col. Hawkins had camp parole by an agreement between the two Governments, his business being to look after contributions to the prisoners from their friends.

When the news came of the assassination of President Lincoln the boys put the Stars and Stripes over Col. Hawkins's office door. The Colonel ordered it down. It would not come down. Then he was going to take it down himself; but the boys told him if he would take it down he would never live to take down another flag. Then he appealed to Gen. Richardson. The General told him he was not the kind that ordered or took down the American flag. It was humiliating, but the haughty Southron had to pass under that flag every

time he entered or left his office. On the day of the Presidential election in 1864 the rebs went through the formalities of an election, voting direct for the President, not of the Confederate States but of the United States. An overwhelming majority voted for Abraham Lincoln. The sick had good medical me and expressed warm thanks for the spirit | dan, our brave commander, for bringing order | attendance. The dead were buried by their own out of confusion. The left of our army had been | comrades in a very neat cemetery about a quarcould have faced-about as they did and whip a | error, but my impression is that there were less body of as good troops as Early had on that field. I than 400 graves, or about as many graves there

> Among the officials of the camp was one each corps. I will always credit the Sixth | Joseph Galloway, or, as he was familiarly called, "Old Jo. Galloway." He represented be willing to acknowledge that in this action | the Government in some capacity that caused they were lucky, and but for their position | frequent summoning of individual rebels before him. After attending to the business in hand, Old Jo. would ask all manner of questions. On This is my view of it. If others think they one occasion he asked the Johnny in what County in Virginia he lived. The rebel told

"Why," said Galloway, "that is the County George Washington lives in. Do you know

"Well," said Galloway, "what is Mr. Washington doing these times?" "Oh!" said the rebel, "he is bushwhacking

a little.' I have had them tell me the day and date in which the Abolition Congress at Washington struck the word "white" from the Constitu-

tion of the United States. Finally, when the collapse of the Confederacy came and Lee surrendered there was general rejoicing. We told them that we were going to Columbus to have a joilification, and that nearly all the 88th would leave camp to take part in the jubilee. Only a few guards would be left, but that it would be folly for the prisoners to go out and try to find their way home on foot, alone and without money, when, by waiting only a few days, they would all be released and each man's transportation paid to his home. On our return we found them all "snug as a bug in a jug" awaiting release and transportation. The time was unexpectedly prolonged, and by July 3, 1865, they had all

left the prison and we had left Camp Chase. John Morgan was not in the prison at Camp Chase, but-was confined in the penitentiary at Columbus, four miles from Camp Chase, Morgan escaped from the penitentiary by reason of an oversight on the part of the State and Government officials. The State officials omitted to notify the Government of the fact that when the convicts were locked in their cells at night the citizen or State guards were taken off the outer wall. When Morgan and his men were sandy place, where there were no indications locked in their cells the military guards on the

There is an " air-chamber" under the penitentiary, and Dick Morgan's cell was the first from one gun on the right. It was a terrible | cell over this air-chamber, and John Morgan's cell was over Dick's. Dick went to tunneling and found this air-chamber. As but the one in the lower cell could go out, it was thought by them that John was the right one to go. When stand to the guns in readiness or to fire a sin- they were to be locked in their cells the next would like to hear from them .- RUSSELL O. | into the lower cell. Then the coast was clear. FROST, Sergeant, 3d N. Y. battery, Middle After getting out he went to the railroad station and boarded a train. Day was breaking as the train pulled out of Columbus and past the penitentiary. Morgan, pointing to the penitentiary, remarked to a stranger who sat beside him, "I suppose there is where they keep John Morgan ?" "Yes," said the stranger, and I hope they will keep him there." As the train got well down toward Cincinnati

> rear car and turned on the brakes. The brakeman remonstrated, but Morgan jump off Morgan loosed the brake, jumped off | people are well received. and struck south across the country and across the Ohio River. When it was made known form his old comrades that Holt County, Neb., day, but not with lanterns, as did Diogenes | G.A.R. Post. search the streets of the city of Athens; but, then, we were searching for a different kind of

For Sunstroke Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. A. L. ZURKER, Melrose, Minn., says: 'It produced a gratifying and remarkable re-

The Providential Spring.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In answer to 21 as to the Providential Spring in Andersonville, I have to say that on or about the 10th of August, 1864, there came a great storm, during which said spring broke out. It was indeed providential to the thousands of men who had no interest in the private wells, and were compelled to use and drink the filthy water send. The storm was so severe that on the side hills it washed the earth away, so that | it red-hot for Matson, and I hope you will confrom one of these gullies inside the dead-line the spring emanated. Previous to the storm we considered the coming of the spring providential, it did not, as a great many supposed, break forth without any natural cause. It | would be glad to hear from them. came in a great rain storm, and the breaking of the banks opened the spring further up the hill, where we could make use of it, and many were the thanks to the invisible power for having sent the storm. Thus came the famous cold water.—R. B. McCully, Drummer, Cos. B badge by writing to me."

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

Information Asked and Given. George B. Fenn, Co. F. 103d Ohio, of the train guards, Cedar Point, Kan., says the name of the spy who was executed at Knox-ville, Tenn., in the Winter of 1863, referred to in THE NATIONAL TETBUNE of June 7, was Ephraim E. Dodds, who was a member of Co. E, 8th Tex. Cav. The gallows upon which he was executed may have been used by the rebels to hang Union men; but, if he is not mistaken, it was put up for that occasion by men from the railroad shops with the assistance of

Lieut, J. Newton Stephens, Co. L. 2d Mich. Cav., has for several years been located in Denver, Colo. Many of his old comrades may not know where he is. He would be glad to hear from any and all of them, and especially from | year." those needing his evidence in obtaining a pen-

Henry S. Brown, 106 Hopkins street, Hartford, Conn., says: "For the purpose of procuring one of the headstones furnished by the State, I would like some comrade to inform me in what company and regiment Gustave Roth served. He is supposed to have belonged to Bome Penusylvania cavalry regiment."
Mrs. K. L. White, Postmaster, Bluffton,

Mich., would like the addresses of the members of Co. B, 5th Iowa Cav., who were mustered into service at Omaha, Neb., Sept. 3, 1861. She was the wife of Serg't, Charles W. Edwards, Co. B. 1st battalion, 1st Neb. Cav., which was first called Curtis Horse. Charles P. Beckwith, Wheeling, Mo., would

like the address of Leyman Fitch, the grandfather of Sadie Dalrymple, or any other relatives of her mother. She is the only surviving daughter of Andrew and Martha Dalrymple, who was killed by the explosion of a torpedo at Tidioute, Pa., about 15 years ago last Feb-

E. E. Warren, Co. E, 8th Ohio, Bone Springs, Kan., would like to correspond with some comrade in Oregon, Washington Territory or Arkansas, as he desires to make one of these his future place of residence.

Ben Johnson, 25th Ind., Jacob City, Utah, writes: "I desire to say to the ex-soldiers and their friends through your valuable paper that I think this a good country to get good land for homes. There are millions of acres of rich land. Water for irrigation is somewhat scarce, but a great many flowing wells are made in the valleys; besides, some of the land has water at from five to 15 feet from the surface. It is nearly all Government land, and one acre with water and well cultivated is worth five in most of the Eastern States; besides, you have such a large range for live-stock. It rains but little in Summer, so we depend mainly on irrigation from streams or wells. I will gladly give any further information."

Mrs. Mary E. Kemp, 138 East Chemung Place, Elmira, N. Y., says that Samuel Kemp, jr., He was a member of Co. E. 86th N. Y. He was have since been removed to some cemetery, and she wishes to know if any comrade can tell her | mistakes in writing over war history. He the name and whereabouts of that cemetery. Mrs. Lemuel Granger, Churchill, O., inquires

if the lady is still living who during the war | Ind. were first on Missionary Ridge, and that sent to an unknown soldier a small testimonial. inclosing a letter signed "Adele Branson." If she is alive she would like to correspond with her, as the writer is the wife of the soldier who that he was far in the rear at the time. The received the memento, which is still in safekeeping for their eldest child.

The Andersonville Spring.

J. K. Lowden, Northville, Mich., answering a query in this column, says: "A recent issue contains a request by W. R. Wilkins as to the truth of the statement of the so-called Providence Spring breaking out in Andersonville Prison. Yes, such was the fact, and my belief is that there are now living hundreds of old prisoners that have knowledge of the fact. It was, I think, on the 14th of August, 1864, amid a downpour of rain that washed that camp of filth until it was thoroughly white and clean. No one of the "oldest settlers" ever saw any of equal purity can be found anywhere in that vicinity. The spring broke out at the foot of the stockade, outside the dead-line, and about half-way up the hill, on the north side of the swamp, and was, no doubt, the direct cause of many a poor prisoner living to see home and loved ones."

H. A. Weidensaul, Reading, Pa., in reply to Comrade W. R. Wilkins, says: "Such a spring existed, and burst forth as he has been informed. For the comrade's satisfaction I would also say I have a fine stereoscopic view of the spring, taken since the war."

Theo. McAllister, Gettysburg, Pa., says: "In regard to the fountain at Andersonville, I would say the tale is true. I was standing close by the spot where and when God caused the cool, sparkling waters to burst from the dry, parched earth on that sultry August day in the Summer of 1864."

Warren Goodrich, Whitehall, N. Y., says: "In answer to W. R. Wilkins, concerning the spring of water inside of the stockade at Andersonville, I wish to say that it is true. I was there. I saw it. I drank of the water on the billside between the stockade and the deadline, a little below one of the gates, in a dry, of water. The ground became damp, water began to show in the sand, and in a few days flowed in a small quantity, gradually increasing in volume until it was a stream about six inches in size. Wirz caused a box or cask and trough to be placed to carry the water inside the dead-ling so we could use it. The quantity never grew less, and when I left, in October, 1864, the water had been running about three months and was running then. A short TRIBUNE, in which the writer said that it was called Providence Spring, and that it was near a big stump. I never heard it called so, and

there was not a stump anywhere near it."

L. S. Hatch, Co. G. 12th Ind. H. A., Crowley, La., says that any of the comrades who want to get away from the Winter's blast can do so by coming to that country. He arrived there Morgan went out on the rear platform of the from Nebraska on Christmas Day, and is well pleased with the country. His health is better than it has been for years. There are lots of told him he understood his own business, and old soldiers going there, and they have had when the train slowed down so it was safe to | fruit and berries since March. The Northern |

W. E. McRebert, Leonie, Neb., desires to inthat Morgan had escaped from the penitentiary is a very desirable place to live. There are there was a thorough search of every nook and | good soil, good school and church facilities, and corner in the city in which a man could con- it is the best watered country in the State, ceal himself or be concealed. We searched all | with cheap land. There is, besides, a splendid | the boys were left to die miserably, when the larger than a common base ball, and in this

Our Constituents.

J. N. Stephens, Lieutenant, Co. L, 2d Mich. Cav., Denver, Colo., says: "It is now one year since I first subscribed for the The National Maryland soldiers, and has been very much disappointed. The loyal element in Maryland it so long. I would not now be deprived of it for many times its cost. All old soldiers and brave boys fought in all the hard battles of the be afraid to eat that dish. It's fatal!" their friends should have it, and they certainly would if they only knew its worth.'

John J. Deford, Adjutant, Post No. 24 G.A.R., Fair Haven, Minn., says: "I like THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will not do without it so long as I can get money enough to pay W. R. Wilkins's question in your issue of June | the subscription; besides, I will continue to do all I can to increase your circulation." John R. Miller, Stoutland, Mo., says he has

been taking THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year, and finds it a paper which the world cannot beat as a friend of the soldier, and he has been urging comrades to subscribe for it. Boyd D. Simison, Earlville, Ill., says: "Allow me to pat THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE on the back and say 'Good for you.' You are making

tinue to give those fossils and drones such a S. J. Cooper, Co. D. 19th Wis., Hunt, Ark., says he has been taking THE NATIONAL TRIBthe spring, without doubt, came up in the UNE for more than a year, and does not see creek 30, 40 or perhaps more feet below. While how the veterans could do without such a Miss., and were sent with him to Jeffersonfriend. He has not seen anything from his ville, Ind. old comrades, and if any of them see this he

Lost and Found. Providence Spring, with a large stream of pure, War of 1861.' He or his relatives can get the who did get the watch was James Bogart,

his G.A.R. or S. of V. Price List. Sent free. | Cav. Now, there never was a man by that | Comrade Duncan was one of the supply-train |

name ever had command of the 7th Ill. Cav. Lieutenant-Colonels of our regiment: Kellogg, Prince, Trafton, Graham, Blackburn and

Give Them Their Due. Geo. B. Gerard, Co. F. 14th Wis., Osceola, Ill., can't see how THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE can still have faith in Col. Matson. He believes that if the Dependent Pension Bill included the rebels it would be passed without opposition. Col. Matson was very active last year in helping the passage of the Mexican Pension Bill, because this would help lots of his rebe friends, as a large majority of those benefited came from the South. He also says Col. Matson is a fit companion for Bragg, of Wisconsin, and Warner, of Ohio; and so long as these kind of men are sent to Congress by the loyal States just that long will veterans be kept from

keep the President from offending the veterans H. Parker, Co. K. 6th Ill. Cav., Hunter, Mo.,

to depend entirely upon help from others for a gress. living, and a great deal of his time is not able to turn over in bed.

Correspondence. Philip Baker, Jefferson, Iowa, would like to hear from any members of the 20th Iowa. W. J. Campbell, Co. F, 26th Mo., Moline, Kan., would like to hear from one Maggie Allen, who gave him a book called "Woodbridge & Willard's Geography" while in camp near Kingston, Ga., in 1864. He has the book

Ben Taylor, Co. G. 38th N. Y., Ledoux, Minn., would like very much to have letters from any member of the above company. William Magill, Sergeant, Co. F, 36th Wis., Westfield, Wis., would like to hear from any of the comrades of his regiment.

D. S. Hacker, Co. F, 70th Ind., Auburn, Neb. would like to hear from some of the 70th Ind. boys. There are only seven or eight of them in Nebraska that he knows of.

Edwin Goodwin, Co. K. 160th N. Y., 795 Bayard avenue, St. Louis, Mo., wants information of any comrade who served with him. The trouble with him is that his memory has failed so badly that he cannot recollect any of the men of his company except Capt. Hunt and Dr. Reynolds. He has written to the latand Dr. Reynolds. He has written to the latter at Morley, N. Y., but received no answer. His First Lieutenant was shot in the right shoulder, and was at the Marine Hospital, New Orleans, at the same time he was, and he would be glad to hear from him also. Random Shots.

V. H. Scrivener, Co. C, 8th Ky., desires to correct Comrade Witt, Co. A of his regiment, regarding the placing of their flag on Lookout Mountain. Capt. John Wilson took the colors, went up through the gap and placed them upon the works, when he took off his hat and died in Virginia, near Waterloo, Nov. 15, 1862. gave three cheers, and they all went up as fast as they could.

> A. W. Douglas, Co. I, 22d Ind., Belle Plain, Iowa, wonders how comrades can make such sees in a late number of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE where it is claimed that the 79th and 86th Gen. Grant said so. He does not think Grant ever made such a remark, nor does he think he would be a competent witness, from the fact 22d Ind. belonged to Sheridan's Division, and if any troops got there before they did they must have had seven-league boots. He desires to hear from Col. Shea or Will Adams, of the 22d Ind., on this subject. The Colonel left his arm there, and should remember who first crossed the creek on the drift-wood. Would also like to know where Gen. J. C. Davis was at the time Gen. Baird was said to be in command of the Fourteenth Corps at Louisville, Ky.

Levi F. Cralle, Graham Post, No. 312, Moline, Ill., was born July 16, 1850, and enlisted in May, 1864. He called on a Mr. Cheeney, at Bloomington, Ill., who received a gold badge for being the youngest soldier of the late war, when, upon comparing notes, it was found that indications of water there before, and no water | Cheeney was about a year the oldest; so he now makes claim to being the youngest soldier of the late war.

> Frank Ridgley, Jeromesville, O., would like some comrade to tell what regiment it was that came through Bowling Green, Ky., on the cars in the Winter of 1862-'63. One of the 102d Ohio went up to a barrel which had the appearance of a molasses barrel, and dipped a cracker into the contents, crying out " Here's your molasses." He says it would have made an army mule laugh to have seen those men rushing up to this barrel with tin-cups and other vessels, getting what they supposed was molasses, but which was a first rate article of

fish oil; and if any of the boys took any of it they had a good dose. Delos W. Graves, Co. G, 8th Ill., Beatrice, Neb., answering a comrade of Co. D, 12th Ohio Cav., regarding the young lady who rode 12 miles at 2 a. m. to inform the Union commander that the rebel Gen. John Morgan was at her father's house for the night, says this information proved correct, and as is well known Gen. Morgan was killed, and that he saw the dead body himself. He thinks it strange that so little mention has been made of this marvelous feat by this young woman, and he asks that some comrade familiar with the circumstances and the name of the party write it up, as it was an event of too much importance to be

covered by silence. Samuel Critchlaw, Co. H, 102d Pa., desires to correct J. H. C. Brewer in his account of the turning of the right wing of the army at the Wilderness, in which he says they found the colors and color-bearer of the 102d Pa. and rallied on them. He says he was with his regiment all through this action, never out of sight of the colors, although the brush was very thick, and he did not witness anything of | mals in Western Africa fice from them in terthis kind. The first day they fought with their left on the plank road, while the second day the erect arches under which numerous armies of right of the regiment was on the road, and did no fighting at all farther to the right. On the | made of grass and earth and gummed together third day the regiment was not engaged.

Robt, A. Sayers, 8th Pa. Reserves, Waynesburg, Pa., would like to hear from any of the selves together by their strong nippers while surviving prisoners who were wounded at the workers pass under them. At certain times Gaines's Mill, Va., June 27, 1862, and lay in of the year freshets overflow the country inand around a two-story frame house on the habited by the drivers, and it is then that these battlefield for two weeks without any medical ants go to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and attendance, the boys helping each other to the the walls of their houses are broken in by the best of their ability. He remembers crawling flood, but, instead of coming to the surface in to a spring near the house and bringing the scattered hundreds and being swept off to decool, delicious water to comrades unable to struction, out of the ruin rises a black ball that move, some of them belonging to the 5th, 27th rides safely on the water and drifts away. At and 28th N. Y. He saw a good many die of the first warning of danger the little creatures neglect. Good Samaritans were decidedly scarce rush together and form a solid body of ants, through the South at this time, however, and the weaker in the center; often the ball is slightest attention would have saved a good

many lives. Wm, H. Parker, Battery A, 1st Md. Art., 1219 North Broadway, Baltimore, Md., says he has been looking anxiously for the mention of considerably outnumbered the disloyal, and the war, from 1861 to 1865, and were at the last ditch at Appomattox. 'The Maryland soldiers | ribs and applesauce." have at last received some little recognition from the State in the appropriation of money to mark the sites at Gettysburg where Maryland's sons stood with their faces to the foe and gave their lives for the country and the flag they loved so well. Sites were selected for the 1st Potomac Home Brigade, 3d Md., 1st Eastern Shore, 1st Md. battery and the cavalry. As soon as the shafts are completed they propose to have a grand Rennion of the boys in blue and dedicate these monuments.

John Morgan, Co. M, 12th Tenn. Cav., Gassville, Ark., would be pleased to hear from some of his old comrades. Hopes none of them have turned rebei. He is the same to-day as when he joined the regiment. Can't some of the boys write an account of the charge they made on the Gfanny White pike at the battle of Nashville? Would like to hear from some one who was in the brigade hospital at Eastport,

Philip Duncan, Co. F, 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., whom Comrade L. E.

Robinson-in answer to a query of Gen. Seth A. Buffum, Grinnell, Iowa, says: "We Kautz-said was the man who got the watch have a badge that was captured off a dead Con- from the body of Col. Haskill, 7th S. C. Cav., federate soldier at Humboldt, Tenn., marked | writes to correct that statement, and says he 'E. Glaven, First Sergeant, 3d Mo. V. V. C., well remembers the circumstance, and the man to tell any one far and wide that I was cured of Kidney Company of the did get the watch was James Bogart, new Disease by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Dadge by writing to me."

Co. F, 1st N. Y. M't'd Rifles. Bogart also took the Colonel's hat. Bogart was a driver of that Com:ade Hay, Co. I, 16th 11l. Cav., left one of the supply wagons and was captured in Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy Write to E. A. Armstrong, Detroit, Mich., for his discharge with Col. Flint, of the 7th Iil. the morning, but was retaken during the day.

guards that day, and saw all these occurrences. For his benefit I will name the Colonels and He thinks Bogart resides at Blauvelt, N. Y. E. J. Hicks, Co. G, 79th Ind., Eagle Cove, Tex., says he read the account of the regiments that were first on Mission Ridge in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE of June 14, written by Comrade P. G. Jordan, 79th Ind.; says it is correct and thanks the comrade for writing it. He has not heard anything of the 79th Ind. boys since he has been a subscriber to the paper, and would be glad to hear something of the noble Fred Knepler. He would also like to hear from Comrade Jordan,

OUR PENSION BILL.

Opinions of Various Posts of the G.A.R. and Individual Comrades Throughout the Country.

G. Will Houts, Quartermaster, Col. Grover Post, Department of Missonri, writes: "I have been a constant reader of THE NATIONAL Jos. W. Reid, South Argyle, N. Y., referring TRIBUNE for six years and regard it as one of to an article in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE of the very best friends the soldier has, and I June 7, headed "What Shall We Say this Week | think 'The National Trioune' Pension Bill the of Our Faith in Col. Matson?" answers that | best one yet introduced. I would write to our the dominant party in the House propose to | Member of Congress to urge the bill, but Maj. William Warner, of Missouri, needs no urging. of the late war by any veto to their pension | Our Senators are not overly fond of Union sol bills, as this happens to be the "Presidential | diers and not greatly in favor of liberal pensions for them."

John W. Horton, Bud, O., says that he and says he wishes Col. Matson would wake up | all the old soldiers in his neighborhood indorse from his long nap and do something to relieve | heartily "The National Tribune" Pension starving soldiers. He has not been able to do | Bill. He hopes that some such measure will a day's work for the last three years and has become a law before the adjournment of Con-

> P. D. Montgomery, Captain, Co. H, 6th Mich. Cedar Point, Kan., writes that "The National Tribune" Pension Bill is well liked generally. James Richardson, Manchester, N. H., says he would be glad to have "The National Tribune" Pension Bill become a law at once, but thinks there is little danger of this, for should it pass Congress this session the President would veto it, and it would be impossible to get a two-thirds vote as long as the rebel brigadiers hold the balance of power. D. D. Glass, Co. D. 3d Ohio Cav., Fremont,

O., says: "I have read carefully several times the 'National Tribune' Pension Bill, as published in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and heartily approve of it in every detail, with the excep tion of the latter part of Sec. 3, where it reads: 'That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period.' This means, of course, that those now receiving invalid pensions must relinquish them in order that they may receive the service pension proposed by you. This seems very unfair to those who look into the merits of the thing. The invalid is pensioned for disability received while in the line of duty, and not for service rendered therein; and I do not see why he should not Prepared his famous "Herhal Suppositories," which almost dependent on the pittance received from the Government for their support. We believe if you reconsider the matter you will view it in the same light." J. H. Smith, Appleton City, Mo., writes: " ]

do not favor 'The National Tribune' Pension Bill, as there is one feature I do not like. Strike out the proviso in Sec. 2, and in my opinion you have the best bill that has been printed, and the measure that should become a law at once. I never can believe, however, that a man who served 80 days should be treated, in this regard, the same as a man who served 800 days. If a man was disabled, or is disabled now, though he served but eight days, of course he should have a disability pension; but when it comes to service, pay according to service rendered.

The following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of Fred Steele Post, No. 3, Department of Arkansas, G.A.R., at a regular meeting, on June 23, 1888, after full discussion: Resolved, That this Post indorse "The National Tribune" Pension Bill, as published in THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE.

-W. G. Gray, Post Adjutant, Fred Steele Post, Conway, Ark.

W. C. Rallston, Co. D. 102d Ohio, Belvidere, Tenn., says: "I have been a reader of your valuable paper for four years, and think every veteran ought to take it, and we all should be thankful to you for the part you have taken in our behalf. I think 'The National Tribune' Pension Bill the best bill yet, and hope it will pass without a dissenting vote."

James A. Smith, Adjutant, Gen. Bailey Post, No. 49, Girard, Kan., says: "'The National Tribune' Pension Bill was unanimously indorsed by vote of the Post, and our Senators and Representatives in Congress urgently requested to use all fair and honorable means to secure its passage. This Post has 119 comrades in good standing. The vote of this Post voices the sentiments of several thousand old soldiers in Crawfold Co., Kan., and vicinity. We hope that all Posts of the G.A.R. and every old soldier will insist on their rights and urge the passage of some general pension law."

R. M. Norwood, Enola, Ark., thinks "The National Tribune" Pension Bill a good measure, and as it is said the Treasury is overflowing with money, thinks it would be wise on the part of the Government to pass some such law, so that this money would be distributed among the soldiers throughout the country, when it would increase and return to the Treasury, not only banefiting the whole land, but all the soldiers. He cites his own case, stating that six years ago he received \$1,164 pension, paid his debts, bought 160 acres of land, and he now pays \$5 in taxes to where he paid \$1 before this time. He thinks, therefore, if they would pass pension legislation everybody would be benefited. He also says if Pokeberry Nose had said Turkey Creek instead of Dog Fennel, he would have been sure that he lived in Arkan-

Ants that Kill Snakes and Build Boats, [St. Nicholas.]

Driver ants not only build boats, but lanch them, too; only these boats are formed of their own bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have been killed by them in a single night, while chickens, lizards and other ani ror. To protect themselves from the heat they them pass in safety. Sometimes the arch is by some secretion, and again it is formed by the bodies of the larger auts, which hold themway they float about until they lodge against some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon safe and sound.

> A Dangerous Diet. [Judge.]

Higgins (meeting his friend Wiggins in restaurant)-By jove, Tom! I should think you'd Wiggins-What's the matter? It's only spare-Higgins-Well, isn't that just what knocked

HOW A SKILLED WORKMAN Found Assistance Outside of His Craft-



out Adam?

and enjoyed robust health all my life until the year 1880, when was taken with disease of the kidneys. Whether it was from drinking hard water, or from a strain, or from exposure I can-not say. I used many reme-dies, but getting no relief I sought treatment at the hands of a physician, who told me Had Kidney Trouble. After treating me for several weeks I noticed with some concern that instead of there being any improvement, I was act-ually getting worse. Plainly something more ef-fective must be done. At this

I am a coppersmith by trade

time I saw the advertisement of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, Rondout, bought a bottle of the medicine, and when I had taken t I was decidedly better. I continued its use and am NOW PERMANENTLY WELL for this was over four years ago, and I have never had a single symptom of the disease since. Dr. Kennedy is free

And I recommend its use to every one afflicted. GEO. NESSENTHALER, Chester, Pa. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price \$1; 6 for \$5.

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necessary to restore a healthy tone. The best purifier and tonic known is Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Of its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials: Mr. Wm. A. Siebold, with George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes: "I feel it my duty, for the benefit of others who may be af-

Bicted as I was, to write you this latter,

which you can use in any way you choose. I suffered great pain from boils, all over my neck; I could not

turn my head without acute pain. After trying all the usual remedies, and find-ing no relief, I used one bottle S. S. S. and very soon I was entirely relieved of my 'Job's Comforters,' New not a sign of my affliction can be seen." Mr. M. S. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand

the hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 28d St. Ferry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your

medicine, and now 152 pounds. I would not be without S.S.S. for several times its weight in gold." Trentise on Blood and Skin Disease Zailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co.,

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